



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

itself is affected in the same way by its own venom. Pure venom is not as speedily fatal as when mixed with normal salt solution. The oval corpuscles of the frog's blood are rendered more circular and the nucleus is thrown out. When fed by the mouth there is no action from the poison. Immunity had been produced in rabbits against ten times the lethal dose.

NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

DR. HARRISON ALLEN presented a paper for publication on *Tarsius fuscomanus*. In a verbal synopsis he exhibited the undissected half of this curious little creature from the eastern Malayan Islands, pointing out its anatomical peculiarities. In referring to the muscular structure, he called attention particularly to the large muscle on the fore part of the thigh, which in the human subject, it is claimed, is necessary to maintain the erect position, but *Tarsius*, in which animal this muscle is greatly developed upon a relatively very long thigh, is unable to assume an erect position, the leg being flexed against the thigh and the possible divarication slight. He referred to the species *Tarsius spectrum*, lately the subject of investigation by Hurecht. Dr. Allen pointed out some differences between Burmeister's description of the same species and those of *T. fuscomanus*, the result of his own dissection. The upper molars of *T. fuscomanus* exhibit meta-conules and para-conules. These are absent in *Anaptomorphus*. Dr. Allen claimed that Burmeister and Specht were in error in representing the hind foot as having a transverse grasp. The foot has a longitudinal grasp, as correctly delineated by Cuvier. *Tarsius*, he said, though generally classed with the lemurs, in the opinion of some naturalists, should be classed separately next to the apes.

Dr. Calvert stated that while at Utrecht the past summer he had the pleasure of meeting Prof. Hurecht, and with him examining his specimens of *Tarsius*, which included both anatomical and embryological preparations. He also referred to the contention that the line of descent to man was from the lemurs or the Eocene representative of *Tarsius*, *Anaptomorphus*, and through the man-like apes, to man, leaving the other Old and New World monkeys as side branches.

Mr. Vaux reported that the fossil tree at Lin-

denwold, N. J., is a conifer completely silicified, measuring 26 feet in length and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter at the base, tapering to 5 feet 12 feet up, where it branched. It was, however, so fragile that it was impossible to get a section of it for the Academy.

EDW. J. NOLAN,  
Recording Secretary.

#### THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF ST. LOUIS.

At the meeting of the Academy of Science of St. Louis on the evening of November 16, 1896, Dr. Charles R. Keyes, the State Geologist of Missouri, read a paper entitled 'How shall we subdivide the Carboniferous?' and Prof. J. H. Kinealy exhibited a chart for determining the number of square feet of low pressure steam heating surface required to keep a room at  $70^{\circ}$  F., and gave a description of the method of making the chart.

Two active members and one life member of the Academy were elected.

WILLIAM TRELEASE,  
Recording Secretary.

#### NEW BOOKS.

*Electro-physiology*. W. BIEDERMANN. Translated by FRANCES A. WELBY. London and New York, The Macmillan Co. 1896. Vol. I. Pp. xii+517. \$5.50.

*Grasses of North America*. W. J. BEAL. New York, Henry Holt & Co. 1896. Vol. II. Pp. viii.+706. \$5.00, net.

*Allgemeine Erdkunde*. J. HANN, ED. BRÜCKNER and A. KIRCHHOFF. 5th Edition, 1st part. Die Erde als Ganzes, ihre Atmosphäre und Hydrosphäre, DR. J. HAHN. Prag, Wien, Leipzig, F. Temsky. 1896. Pp. 336. M. 10.

*Versuch einer Philosophischen Selektions Theorie*. JOHANNES UNBEHAUN. Jena, Gustav Fischer. 1896. Pp. 150.

*Erratum*: In the last paragraph of the review by C. S. M., on page 764, the quotation marks should include the last four words, making the paragraph read:

The note of personal exultation predominates in the pamphlet, and the author closes with the following words: "All the things mentioned above, and many more, are in agreement with the view of an antithetic alteration as underlying Metazoon development and—where are the facts that are opposed to it? And echo answers—'where?'"